



## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Chicago Presbytery Considers the Scotch and Ninth Churches.

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst Tells the Methodists of His Travels.

The New York "World" on Bishop of Seymour.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Chicago Presbytery held an adjourned meeting in Portland Block yesterday morning, the Rev. C. L. Thompson in the chair. There were fifty ministers and Elders present.

On motion, the Rev. F. Hart was received on a letter from the Presbytery of Bloomington, and letters of dismissal were granted to William Campbell (deacon) to the Presbytery of Palmyra, N. Y., and to the Rev. Hiram Watson to the Presbytery of Logansport.

## THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

A petition was received from the session of the First Scotch Church of Chicago, showing that the congregation, at a meeting held Aug. 5, resolved to withdraw from the Jameson Presbytery and return to join the Chicago Presbytery of the American Presbyterian Church, by a vote of 115 to 10, that the session of the Church concurred in the action of the congregation, and that the change of ecclesiastical connection would "promote the interests, the prosperity, and the peace of the congregation."

A remonstrance from the minority was also read, protesting against a separation from the Canada Church, since the action of the majority was contrary to the laws of the Dominion and of the State of Illinois, and because the Presbytery of Chatham was now investigating the acts of the majority. The motion was signed by two Elders, one of the ninth Presbytery, and five of the members of the session.

The documents were referred to a special committee of Judge Moore and Messrs. Gibson and Fowle, who were instructed to report at the semi-annual meeting.

The Presbytery decided to hold the semi-annual meeting in the Third Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets.

## DR. M'KAIG.

Mr. Johnson, it was reported, had received no communication from the Presbytery of Sacramento in regard to Dr. M'Kaig's case, but he understood that a correspondence was now carrying on between Dr. M'Kaig and the Presbytery. He added, in reply to a question concerning the action of the Ninth Church in the case, that he spoke to one of the Elders, however, and the gentleman considered that sufficient.

It is urged that, not having been officially notified, the Ninth Church was not legally bound to take notice of the action of the Presbytery, which, owing to the fact that no notice had been sent, was "responsible" for the disorder in its session April 14.

The clerk was ordered to send the session of the Ninth Church a copy of the resolution of the Presbytery.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL-ASSOCIATION.

The Rev. Mr. Elv announced that the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Association would be held in the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, that (Tuesday evening) Oct. 1st, at 8 P.M.—"a product of their own creating," and he hoped the ministers would see that it received better assistance next year than it has since its inception.

The Presbytery then adjourned.

## THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist Minister's Association met yesterday morning at No. 57 Washington street.

The following were present: Dandy, Peck, Leonard, Hinners, Miller, Stotz, Fallon, McKeown, Washburn, Meredith, Cantino, Jukin, Marsh, Marin, Clendenning, Foster, Stewart, Hill, Gillette, Parkhurst, Binder, Roeker (P. E.), Truesdell, Edwards, Beatty, Thomas, McChesney, Strobridge, Keller, Whitehead, Burns.

Visitors were represented by the Revs. E. P. Beecher, of the Wisconsin Conference; R. D. Shepherd, of Rockford; J. S. Noris, of Poplar Grove; Hartzell, of New Orleans, and Mr. Bobb, of New Mexico.

## MR. PARKHURST.

After the special reports of Sunday's work, the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, who has just returned from a foreign tour, said that he left Bishop Harris in Switzerland in July—then expected to be here in October. He is now in China, and will remain there until the autumn. He has come forward, and takes hold as earnestly as the preachers. They now had organs in place of the old singing of psalmody. There was no state of mind, the result of which, he said, was to give so much heart as to have been overcome by the amount of the damage, which he places at \$400, but asks for an injunction against the Commissioners until they should first pay him.

## ITEMS.

Neither Judge Booth nor Judge Tree will have a jury until next week.

Judge Blodget will not probably be in town until Saturday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

United States Court of Appeals—A bill in the Superior Court against Lynn Staples and J. C. Bastin, two Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Palatine, to restrain them from opening a road through his premises. Complainant states that he is the owner of 80 acres in the N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 24, 42, 10, in the Town of Palatine. One of the Commissioners of Palatine has resigned, and complainant claims that the other two are unable to act without a third to make up the full number. Notwithstanding this, these two, Staples and Bastin, sometime ago voted to lay out a road across complainant's land. No damages, however, were allowed, and Dean appealed to the Supervisors of Cook County, who affirmed the decision of the Commissioners. No jury, however, was called, and Dean claimed that proceedings are now in the same condition as before the appeal. He is engaged in a careful and patient hearing, and the court and every one of the specifications not sustained.

The Conference is now working hard at the reports of the several Committees, in view of an adjournment.

The Conference appointments will be announced by the Bishop at the evening session, probably at a late hour.

## THE COURTS.

## Record of Business Transacted Yesterday.

## INJUNCTION AGAINST OPENING A ROAD.

Timothy Dean filed a bill in the Superior Court to prevent the former from receiving, or the latter from giving, a permit to open a road across his land and franchise of said insurance company. A similar bill was filed by D. N. Wells against Miller and the Chicago Life-Insurance Company.

John H. Gossage, Miller and the Chicago Life-Insurance Company, filed a bill against Miller and the Tontonia Life-Insurance Company; by H. W. Coates against the same Collector and the Union Foundry Works; by W. H. Haywood against Miller, and the American Power Publishing Company, et al. against Miller and the Chicago Power Company; by H. W. Hinsdale against Miller, and the Safety Deposit Company; by Charles Scott against Miller, and the Chicago Fire Protection Company; by C. W. Hinsdale against Miller and the Cornell Watch Company.

John H. Gossage, Miller and the Chicago Life-Insurance Company, filed a bill against Miller and the Chicago Power Company; by H. W. Hinsdale against Miller, and the Safety Deposit Company; by Charles Scott against Miller, and the Chicago Fire Protection Company; by C. W. Hinsdale against Miller and the Cornell Watch Company, giving them the names of this and that.

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## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
By mail.....\$12.00
By Weeks.....\$6.00
By Month.....\$2.00
For a year at the rate of \$12.00, to be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and city.
Postage extra, or in registered letters, at our rate.
Postage delivered, Sunday excepted 20 cents per week.
Postage delivered, Sunday included 25 cents per week.
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lingard Combination. "Le Sphinx."

HOOLY'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Tangled Chain."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagements of Joseph Jefferson. "Rip Van Winkle."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly &amp; Leon's Minstrels.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lakeside, foot of Adams street.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—Special number of the Knights of Columbus No. 1000 (this Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Asylum for work on K. T. Order, 15½ W. Jackson-boulevard. Sir Knights are invited. B. W. LOUCKE, Recorder.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 28. A. F. A. M.—Regular Communication this (Tuesday) evening, in their hall, 72 Monroe—, for business and work on the 33rd degree. The Master cordially invites all.

C. H. CRANE, Secy.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE ONLY STRICTLY \$1 STORE IN THE CITY IS STEIN'S, 109 Madison-st. You can get anything you want there for \$1.

DR. MOCHONNEY, CORNER OF CLARK AND Randolph-sts., wants to find and lost full set of teeth for \$2. Satisfaction given or money refunded.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, September 22, 1874.

Representatives of the British Government yesterday drew from the United States Treasury \$1,299,815, in full satisfaction of the award made by the American and British Mixed Claims Commission. This transaction completes the negotiations growing out of the Alabama question.

It is believed the Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul Railway Company are not anxious to have their line from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien exempted from the operation of the injunction which is to take effect on the 1st prox. In any event it is thought they could not claim exemption for more than the old Milwaukee &amp; Waukesha Road, which includes only a small portion of the Prairie du Chien division. Besides, if the entire division were exempted, it would be a constant source of embarrassment. Two of the Company's parallel lines intersect at Madison, and the rates to Milwaukee have, necessarily, to be made the same by each line. The application of the Potter rates to one line will therefore force them upon the other. Atty.-Gen. Sloan has given notice that he will do all he can to prevent the Court from extending the injunction to the Prairie du Chien line. The Company will, of course, oppose the motion, not so much for the purpose of retaining a presumed advantage as to further commit the Courts to the assertion of the principle that a contract made by the State prior to the existence of a reserved power to alter or repeal cannot be impaired by any subsequent legislation.

The Common Council last night passed the supplemental fire ordinance. It provides merely that the ordinance of July 20, 1874, shall not be construed to limit the operation of any ordinances previously passed. The July ordinance, it will be remembered, made the fire and city limits coextensive, but abolished the penalties and building-rules then in existence. The ordinance passed last night brings into effect throughout the city all the regulations adopted in January, 1873. The Citizens' Association deserves many thanks for its share in securing this action by the Council; for although the ordinance was passed before the delegation of 100 reached the Council Chamber, and although there were some contemptuous references by unashed Aldermen to the proposed visitation, it is undoubtedly the case that the prospect of seeing 100 respectable men at one time was too much for the constituency of the Council. So last night's work was a glorious victory for the respectable element. We have only to notice further in this connection the delicate regard for the independence of the Council which constrained the Citizens' delegation to wait for an invitation before making its visit. By adopting this course it avoided even the appearance of an invasion.

There seems to have been a long and earnest consultation between representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties in Louisiana with reference to some plan by which a fair canvass of the vote cast at the next election may be secured. Everything was yielded by the Republicans except a reorganization of the Returning Board. That is evidently a tower of strength to the party, and one which cannot be abandoned to the enemy or held in common. The plan of reorganization will strike most persons at the North as eminently fair. It contemplated the choice of two members of the Board by the Republicans, two by the Democrats, the fourth thus elected to name a fifth. The Republicans would concede two members, but nothing more. So the consultation amounted to nothing. This Returning Board, about which there has been so much controversy, is an embodiment of all the corruption in the State. It has the right to reject votes on ex parte testimony, or the testimony of inner-consciences, or on no testimony at all. The present Board is a fraud, and any government constituted by it will probably be a fraud.

The situation in Louisiana is not entirely peaceful. The City of New Orleans, to be sure, is completely in possession of the Kellogg Government. The Metropolitans have returned to duty, and have promised not to run away until there is again need of their services. The White League also has achieved a reputation for good sense by submitting quietly to the inevitable, and by making it known that the mad idea of resisting the Federal Government was never seriously entertained. In New Orleans, certainly, the war is over. But there is a black look ahead in the parishes. In most of those McEnery's officials have been installed; and, though the five days mentioned in President Grant's proclamation have expired, there is no evidence of a deposit to restore the Kellogg appointment. Troops can effect this, but we fear nothing else can.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday in grain, and tame in provisions. Mew pork was dull and tame, closing at \$22.75@23.00 per 100 lbs. cash, and \$17.50@18.00 seller the year. Lard was quiet and irregular, closing at \$14.75@15.00 per 100 lbs. cash, and \$11.65@11.70 seller the year. Meats were quiet and steady at 9½¢ for shoulders, 14@14½¢ for short middles, and 12½@13¢ for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and 10 higher, at \$1.01 per gallon. Lake freight were dull and easier, at 30 for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and rather weak. Wheat was dull and 1½@2¢ lower, closing strong at 9½¢ cash, 9¾¢ seller the month, and 9½¢ for October. Corn was less active, but 2½@3 higher, closing at 8½¢ cash, 8½¢ seller the month, and 8½¢ for October.

Oats were active, and 10 higher, closing at 83¢ cash, 8½¢ seller the month, and 49½¢ for October. Rye was quiet and easier, at 9½@9½¢. Barley was less active and easier, closing at \$1.12 for September and \$1.08 for October. Hogs were dull at about Saturday's price. Cattle were inactive and easier. Sheep were steady.

## GOV. HENDRICKS ON THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

A few months ago Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, in trying to avoid a square and many a wavy oval of the necessity for a return to specie payments, suggested as the only remedy the arrangement of the tariff so that we would import less and export more, until having the balance of trade in our favor, gold would flow into the country and stay here. Considering that Gov. Hendricks had a Democratic education, and had a long experience in both Houses of Congress, and considers himself well enough informed in political economy to have aspirations for the Presidency, this talk about having the balance of trade in favor of this country sounds very much out of place and out of time. In the days of the old Whig party it formed part of the theory of the protectionists, but at this day it is abandoned to the special writers for protection as their exclusive jargon. The phrase, "An adverse balance of trade," implies that a nation which gets back more than it sends out is losing money, while the opposite phrase, "A favorable balance of trade," means that a nation which receives a less value than it has given (which it might do by selling its exports at half price) is doing a prosperous business!

The trial of persons said to be concerned in the Gibson County outrage is proceeding before a United States Commissioner in Tennessee, as if Gov. Brown had never protested against Federal interference, and Senator Brownlow had never indorsed the protest. The policy of the United States officials in Tennessee seems to be to convict the accused first and consider the question of jurisdiction afterwards. In the meantime, President Grant and his advisers are looking into Tennessee affairs with all the acumen and breadth of vision usually manifested by Police Justices, treating the Gibson County outrage as a root of offense upon which the Constitution of the United States may, and perhaps ought to be, shivered. Their conduct illustrates painfully the bad effects upon weak minds of the dilemma in which the Government was placed after the War, and from which it escaped by passing the technically-absurd Reconstruction act.

It is believed the Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul Railway Company are not anxious to have their line from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien exempted from the operation of the injunction which is to take effect on the 1st prox. In any event it is thought they could not claim exemption for more than the old Milwaukee &amp; Waukesha Road, which includes only a small portion of the Prairie du Chien division. Besides, if the entire division were exempted, it would be a constant source of embarrassment. Two of the Company's parallel lines intersect at Madison, and the rates to Milwaukee have, necessarily, to be made the same by each line. The application of the Potter rates to one line will therefore force them upon the other. Atty.-Gen. Sloan has given notice that he will do all he can to prevent the Court from extending the injunction to the Prairie du Chien line. The Company will, of course, oppose the motion, not so much for the purpose of retaining a presumed advantage as to further commit the Courts to the assertion of the principle that a contract made by the State prior to the existence of a reserved power to alter or repeal cannot be impaired by any subsequent legislation.

The Common Council last night passed the supplemental fire ordinance. It provides merely that the ordinance of July 20, 1874, shall not be construed to limit the operation of any ordinances previously passed. The July ordinance, it will be remembered, made the fire and city limits coextensive, but abolished the penalties and building-rules then in existence. The ordinance passed last night brings into effect throughout the city all the regulations adopted in January, 1873. The Citizens' Association deserves many thanks for its share in securing this action by the Council; for although the ordinance was passed before the delegation of 100 reached the Council Chamber, and although there were some contemptuous references by unashed Aldermen to the proposed visitation, it is undoubtedly the case that the prospect of seeing 100 respectable men at one time was too much for the constituency of the Council. So last night's work was a glorious victory for the respectable element. We have only to notice further in this connection the delicate regard for the independence of the Council which constrained the Citizens' delegation to wait for an invitation before making its visit. By adopting this course it avoided even the appearance of an invasion.

There seems to have been a long and earnest consultation between representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties in Louisiana with reference to some plan by which a fair canvass of the vote cast at the next election may be secured. Everything was yielded by the Republicans except a reorganization of the Returning Board. That is evidently a tower of strength to the party, and one which cannot be abandoned to the enemy or held in common. The plan of reorganization will strike most persons at the North as eminently fair. It contemplated the choice of two members of the Board by the Republicans, two by the Democrats, the fourth thus elected to name a fifth. The Republicans would concede two members, but nothing more. So the consultation amounted to nothing. This Returning Board, about which there has been so much controversy, is an embodiment of all the corruption in the State. It has the right to reject votes on ex parte testimony, or the testimony of inner-consciences, or on no testimony at all. The present Board is a fraud, and any government constituted by it will probably be a fraud.

The London Spectator tells an amusing story which has a very perceptible point to it. A materialistic lecturer and a city missionary met before a very intelligent audience to discuss the question of personal responsibility, a point upon which modern theorists of the advanced school incline negatively. To illustrate his theory, the materialist pointed out to his hearers the fact, now pretty generally admitted, that in seven years the atoms of the body have undergone a complete change, and punishment awarded to a person for deeds done by the other was a manifest injustice. The city missionary, in reply, expressed his sorrow that he should be engaged in discussion with a man who was living with a woman to whom he was not married. The materialist rose angrily to his feet to repudiate the assault upon his wife. The missionary retorted that according to his own showing the materialist was by no means the same man who vowed eternal constancy to a woman at the altar twenty years ago, nor was his so-called wife the same woman. As the two existing persons had never been married, they were living in a state which he could not countenance. The retort was

ingenious as illustrating the absurd conclusion to which the arguments of the sheer materialists must bring them.

## GOV. HENDRICKS ON THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The legal standard by which grain is sold in this market is: Wheat, 60 pounds to the bushel; corn, 56 pounds; and oats, 32 pounds. The present prices of these cereals show that they are selling at very nearly the same rate per pound. Yesterday wheat sold at 98 cents, corn, 92 cents, and oats, 52½ cents per bushel. Estimating corn and oats at the standard weight per bushel of wheat, we have the following result :

Wheat, 60 pounds.....	98
Oats, 60 pounds.....	92
Corn, 60 pounds.....	52½

Another somewhat singular result of the present market price is, that, while wheat is comparatively so low in this market, shippers find the price 5 cents per bushel to their loss in New York, while, notwithstanding the high price of corn, wheat is more expensive to ship to New York.

## GOV. BROWN ON THE TENNESSEE OUT-RAGES.

Senator Brownlow, who ought to be good Republican authority, has written a letter to Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, thanking and congratulating him for his course and position with reference to the recent outrages in that State, and this imparts a new interest to the views of the latter gentleman. According to Gov. Brown, the outrages by white men on the sixteen negroes in Gibson County had its origin in the ill-feeling generated between the races by the discussion of the Civil-Rights bill. He represents that up to April last, when the colored Convention met at Nashville, the relations between the black and the white race in the State had been most amicable; that there had been no disturbance to speak of; that the children of each color had their own schools; that the whites were friendly to the colored schools, which had been established all over the State, in compliance with the provisions of an act passed by the State Legislature in March, 1873; and that, owing to this amicable feeling, a marked improvement was observable in the condition of the colored people. The aspect of things was entirely changed by the discussion of the Civil-Rights bill. When the negroes began to give expression to their views on that measure they aroused animosity among the white people. It is not to be wondered at, considering the constitution of human nature, that these passions culminated at last in violence. At the Nashville Convention, Samuel Lowry, a negro, demanded his right under the law "to take a white woman on his arm and go all around Nashville with her." Another colored orator was not quite so condescending as that. Colored gentlemen, he said, "did not want the white men's daughters unless they were qualified and competent to be the wives of colored men." At Somerville, a colored man addressing a colored audience said that they would have the right to man their women, send their children to the same schools as the whites, etc., even if they had to ride in blod up to their bridle-bits. It is not to be wondered at that measures of this kind, proving as they do the total inability of those who were foolish enough to make them to distinguish between political rights and social rights, should stir the anger of white men educated and nurtured under the system of slavery. Its scope is greater than that of the New York institution on which we commented favorably a few days since. We see no reason why a similar institution should not flourish on Chicago soil. London is a larger field than America, and work eight hours per diem, at school or home, is bound to sustain him. He has the right to demand that such abominations shall cease, and public sentiment will sustain him. He has the right to demand that vivisection shall be performed with the minimum of cruelty, and that it shall not be performed for gratuity mere curiosity, or to establish facts which have been known for years and are laid down in every physiological treatise.

The people of California have at last succeeded in solving a problem at which they have been working for many years, namely, to find some lawful means of ridding themselves of Chinese prostitutes and prohibiting their immigration.

SCOTTISH AND NETHERLANDS.—Entrance fee, 25¢. Sometimes remitted and worked out by the pupil. Candidates must be of good birth, reside in London, and work eight hours per diem, at school or home, 31 Sloane-street, W.

## NOTES AND OPINION.

Sam Bindskold will probably be nominated for Congress, in the Milwaukee (Wis.) District, by the Reformers at their Convention to-morrow.

The Republican candidates for Congress in the Baltimore Districts are James S. Suter, former Chief Engineer of the Water Board, and John E. Cox, a merchant. John T. Ensor, of Towson, is the Republican candidate in the Second Maryland District.

The Committee on Organization, following nomination of candidates, has appointed M. F. Barrett; John G. Scott; Vice-Presidents, J. C. D. E. Morris; Peter La Peta, E. O. Sul O'Brien; Charles Cady, John Schubert, Carty, A. Mantoux, and J. C. Clark; the Committee on Finance, John C. Clark, selected, with the exception of John S. Clark, was replaced by Michael Kennedy.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to select three names to be put forward as a candidate for the Sixth Ward.

The Chair appointed John Stephens.

On motion, the names of Messrs. Frazer were added to the Committee.

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## POLITICAL.

Wanted, Harmony in the Republican Ward-Meetings.

Saked Treason in the Sixteenth Ward.

The Independent Movement in Missouri Gaining Strength.

A Prominent Democratic Leader Promises His Support.

## Local Politics.

JUDGE MCALLISTER.

An impression appears to be gaining ground among the Opposition people in the Third District that Judge McAllister will not consent to have his name used as a candidate for Congress.

## THE NINTH WARD.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Club was held yesterday evening at Brady's Hall, No. 181 West Avenue, for the purpose of organizing fully the permanent Club. The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. M. M. Miller, stated that a committee had been appointed at a previous meeting to report officers for the ward's Republican Club. While the Committee were finishing their work he hoped for some remarks from present at the meeting.

In response to call, Mr. Gotteman, of the Ninth Ward, stated that his ward intended to nominate a candidate for Congress in the name of the Democratic Aldermen by large majority.

Mr. Jennings called upon Coroner Jack Stevens for a speech, but the latter threatened to shoot the speaker professionally, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

The Committee on Organization reported the following nominations: President, C. E. Mather; Secretary, F. B. Barrett; Treasurer, John F. Scanlan; Vice-President, John W. Miller; C. D. Egan; Corresponding Secretary, F. A. Charles; Chaplain, John Schubert; John McCarthy, and J. Clark.

The report was accepted and the persons were elected, with the exception of John Stearns, who was voted down.

No motion was made to select three of the ten wards to act as a Stephen's Commission.

The Chair appointed John Stearns, John F. Kauffman, and L. S. Viele; for Correspondence, James McNamara and Charles Seims; for Economic, George Robeson; for Township Trustees, B. H. Lahman, Hiriam Wheeler, and Charles Kruse.

On motion, the names of Messrs. Rust and Fraser were added to the Committee, but Mr. Fraser objected to be put at the tail end of the Committee, and the name of Peter May was also added.

John Lawler, in response to a call, spoke briefly to our municipal affairs, in which he said a change was necessary. He thought that the Republicans were responsible for the reconstruction of the country.

He took the greatest interest in the coming contest, and felt sure that the zealous work would be rewarded with victory for the Republican candidate. He alluded to the fact that the Republicans' platform, which the People's party had broken had given its pledges to the people. He was sure that the Irish would never be found to be carried in the pocket of a single man, and that the working men would soon shame themselves from the ranks of the party.

On motion, the Committee of Three was granted until the next meeting to report.

## THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward was held last evening in Fols' Hall, corner of North Avenue and Larabee street.

Committee of One hundred to the meeting, to order, and nominated Mr. Justice Stacey for Chairman, which was ratified.

Gen. Rodman was elected Secretary.

The Chairman said that he did not know what the policy of the meeting was to be. He was only present to provide they were to direct the business.

He was also present as a member of an attack on any political organization whatever. He believed in the thorough union of all the American people, of every nationality, irrespective of party.

He was especially anxious to see any organization that had come together to nominate the best men for office, without regard to political denominationalism. They had to repair the ravages made by dishonest officials, for whom they had no love.

The public, he said, was to be informed of the meetings to be held to nominate permanent officers and committees for a Republican Ward Council.

Mr. L. V. Mack said that he read the call, and understood it to be for all the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, and not for a mere Republican meeting.

If that was a Republican meeting, he was not about to take part in it. He was for all the workingmen, and not for any particular class.

Mr. Rodman said that the call published in the American papers had stated that the meeting was Republican. Gen. Lee's paper had published the same.

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